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Study of Asian Strongyliini (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae)

XII. New *Strongylium* Species from Thailand

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Abstract This is the twelfth part of the study of the Asian Strongyliini and deals with twelve new species of the genus *Strongylium* from Thailand, described under the following names: *Strongylium khaosoidaoense* sp. nov., *S. krali* sp. nov., *S. tsurui* sp. nov., *S. burckhardti* sp. nov., *S. namnaonis* sp. nov., *S. okajimai* sp. nov., *S. siphangngense* sp. nov., *S. umphangense* sp. nov., *S. akiyamai* sp. nov., *S. schawalleri* sp. nov., *S. majeri* sp. nov., and *S. ishizakii* sp. nov. *Strongylium bilyi* MASUMOTO, 1998 is redescribed on the basis of a male specimen. A list of *Strongylium* species from Thailand is also provided.

This paper is the twelfth part of my study of the Asian Strongyliini, and deals with the genus *Strongylium* from whole Thailand. In the first part of this series (1996), I described three new *Strongylium* species from North Thailand. In the same year I dealt with 20 new species from the same area in the second part. In the fourth part (1997), I added one new species and recorded seven named ones from various areas of Thailand. In the fifth part (1998 a), I described four new species from West Thailand. In the sixth part in the same year (1998 b), I described nineteen new species from North Thailand, and provided a list of all the species distributed in the same area.

In this paper, I am going to deal with *Strongylium* species from various areas of Thailand and to describe twelve new species and redescribe a known species, together with a list of *Strongylium* species from Thailand.

Beside the specimens of my collection, the materials were provided by Dr. Daniel BURCKHARDT, the Naturhistorisches Musum Basel, Dr. Wolfgang SCHWALLER, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart, Mr. Shigeo TSUYUKI, Zushi City. Ms. Shiho ARAI handed me invaluable materials from North Thailand collected by Messrs. Kentaro OKAJIMA, Tomoyuki TSURU and Tsuyoshi ISHIZAKI, Tokyo University of Agriculture.

Appreciation is due to the above persons who offered me the materials, and also to Mr. Seiji MORITA, Tokyo, and Dr. Makoto KIUCHI, Tsukuba City, for taking photographs. Finally, my deepest thanks should be expressed to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his constant guidance in my taxonomic studies.

Depositories of the holotypes to be designated are given under each description.

The abbreviations used herein are as follows: NSMT – National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo; NHMB – Naturhistorisches Musum Basel; SMNS – Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart.

Strongylium khaosoidaoense sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Reddish brown, anterior part of head brownish black, elytra with brownish black patches: an elongate one along sutural portion extending to apices of elytra, an elongate one along lateral margins extending to apical 1/6, and a pair of triangular ones in posterior 1/3, which connect with lateral patches, prosternum almost brownish black, femora pale yellowish brown in basal halves and brownish black in the remaining parts, tibiae and tarsi dark brown; head and pronotum not shining, elytra moderately, rather vitreously shining, ventral part except for neck somewhat alutaceous, neck vitreously shining; body almost glabrous. Subfusiform, longitudinally convex, weakly depressed in medial part of elytra.

Female. Head transversely elliptical, very feebly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, rather closely, irregularly punctate; clypeus transverse, depressed in basal part, bent downwards in anterior part, truncate at apex, fronto-clypeal border nearly straight and grooved; genae oblique, strongly raised outwards, with rounded outer margins; frons gently inclined anteriad, diatone about 0.7 times the width of transverse diameter of an eye, with a vague impression at the middle of posterior part. Eyes rather large, subreniform in dorsal view, convex laterad, roundly inlaid into head. Antennae filiform, reaching basal 1/4 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.53, 0.2, 1.01, 0.95, 0.72, 0.69, 0.65, 0.63, 0.59, 0.57, 0.62.

Pronotum widely barrel-shaped in dorsal view, 1.33 times as wide as long; apex sublinear, finely rimmed, the rim becoming bolder in middle; base gently bisinuous, bordered and rimmed; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are roundly produced laterad, weakly sinuous before base, entirely bordered from prosternum by fine ridges, with three blunt teeth, of which the middle ones are distinct; front angles rounded, hind angles weakly angulate; disc gently convex, weakly impressed in postero-medial part, and also weakly impressed in lateral parts close to base, very closely punctate, the punctures often fused with one another, bottom of each with a microscopic hair at the centre, and covered with isodiametric microsculpture. Scutellum elongated triangular, feebly convex, very weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, weakly, irregularly impressed.

Elytra elongated triangular, 2.4 times as long as wide, 3.7 times the length and 1.3 times the width of pronotum; dorsum longitudinally convex, though widely flattened in basal part, weakly depressed in area around scutellar striole and transversely so in basal 1/3, highest at apical 3/7; disc with rows of punctures, which are large and somewhat hexagonal in latero-medial parts, particularly distinct in 3rd to 6th rows, the punctures in 1st row and apical parts of the remaining rows small and rather closely set; intervals rather ridged, very weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; humeri gently swollen; apices dehiscent, toothed on each side.

Legs (female) medium-sized, meso- and metatibiae feebly curved interiad; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.39, 0.25, 0.24, 0.26, 1.20; 1.52, 0.82, 0.68, 0.44, 1.29; 1.89, 0.92, 0.57, 1.44.

Body length: 8.0 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Khao Soi Dao N. P., Chantaburi Prov., E. Thailand, 23–V–2002, S. TSUYUKI leg. (NSMT).

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *Strongylium kohanemum* MASUMOTO, 1998, from Kanchanaburi, West Thailand, but can be distinguished from the latter by the body more stout, with the head and pronotum more coarsely punctate, the pronotum with lateral margins noticeably toothed at the middle, the scutellum more acute at the apex, and odd intervals of the elytra ridged.

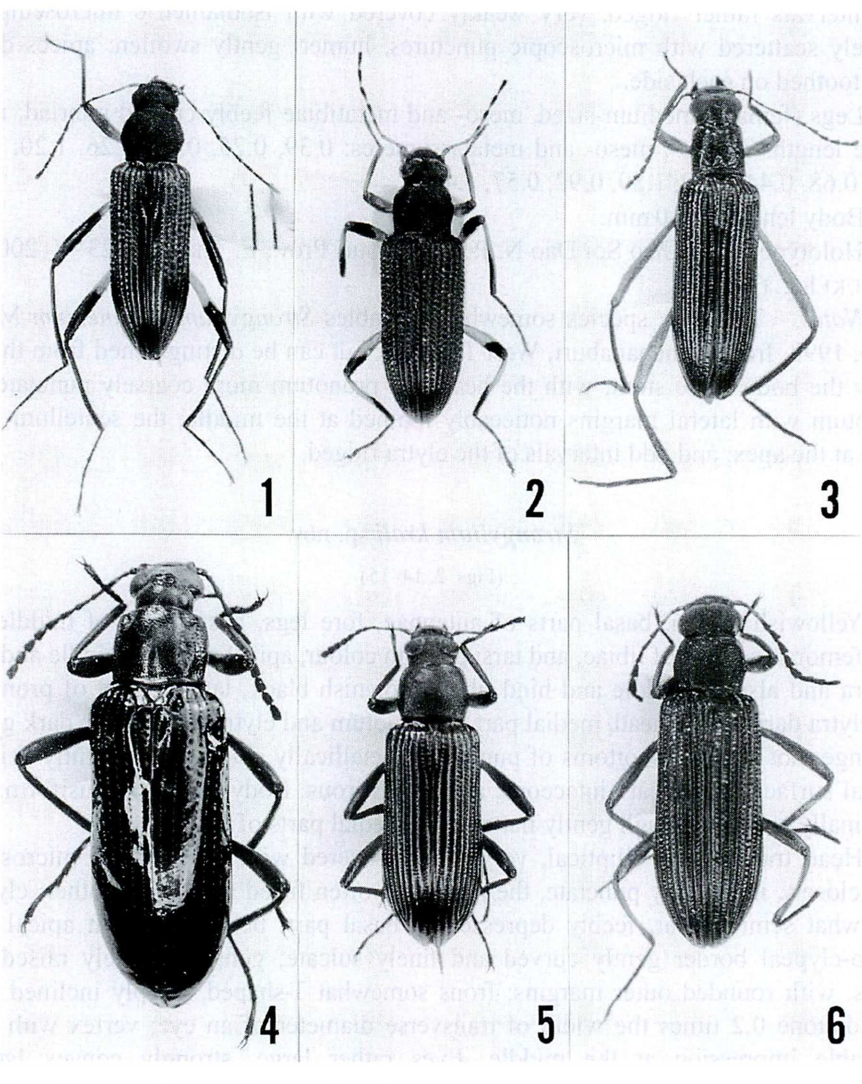
Strongylium krali sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 14–15)

Yellowish brown, basal parts of antennae, fore legs, basal parts of middle and hind femora and also of tibiae, and tarsi paler in colour, apical parts of middle and hind femora and also of middle and hind tibiae brownish black, lateral parts of pronotum and elytra dark green, head, medial part of pronotum and elytra with feeble dark greenish tinge, not so shiny, bottoms of punctures metallically shining, legs gently shining, ventral surface somewhat alutaceous; almost glabrous. Body elongated fusiform, longitudinally convex, though gently flattened in medial parts of elytra.

Head transversely elliptical, very feebly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, closely, irregularly punctate, the punctures often fused with one another; clypeus somewhat semicircular, feebly depressed in basal part, bent ventrad in apical part, fronto-clypeal border gently curved and finely sulcate; genae obliquely raised outwards, with rounded outer margins; frons somewhat T-shaped, steeply inclined anteriad, diatone 0.2 times the width of transverse diameter of an eye; vertex with a remarkable impression at the middle. Eyes rather large, strongly convex laterad, obliquely, roundly inlaid into head. Antennae filiform, ratio of the length of each segment from base to 8th segment (the remaining ones lost in the holotype): 0.48, 0.2, 0.77, 0.73, 0.68, 0.67, 0.69, 0.67, —, —, —.

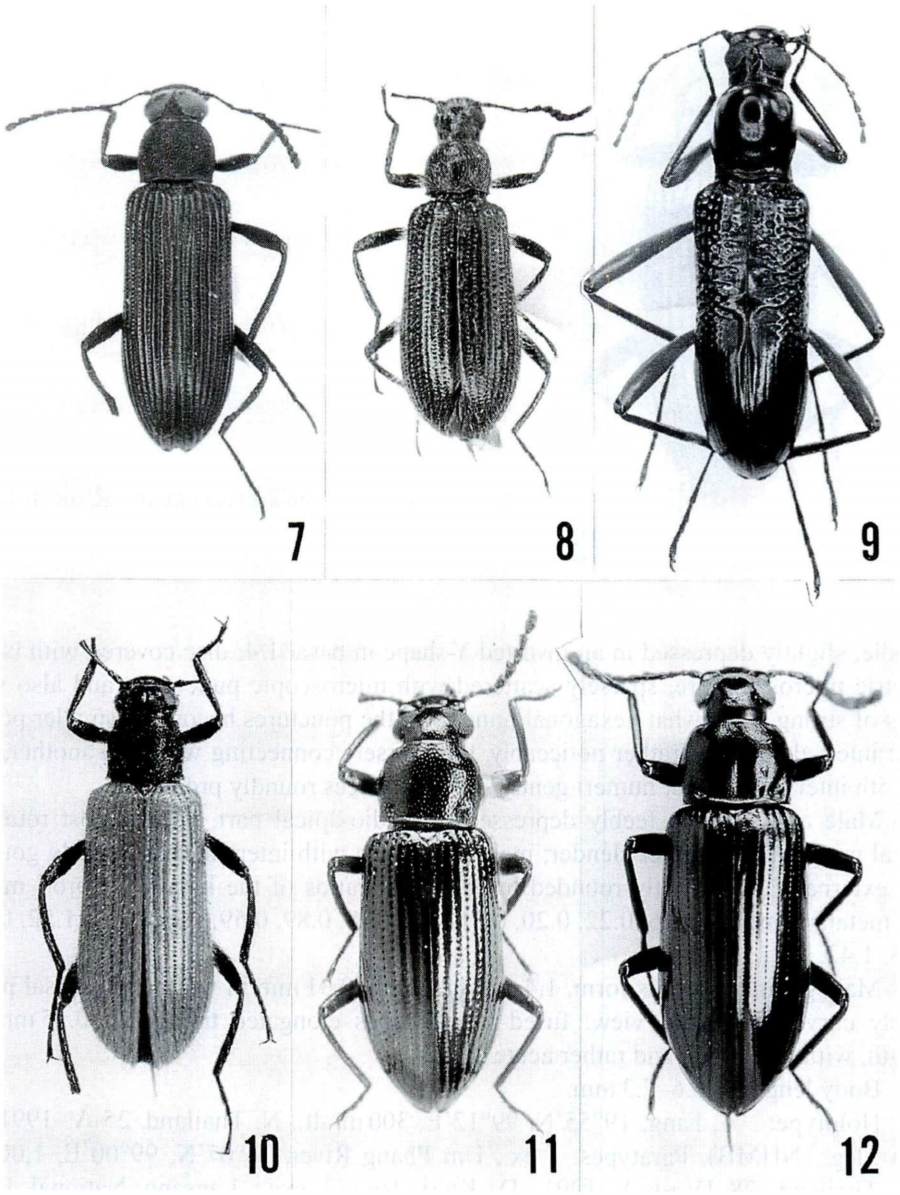
Pronotum somewhat short barrel-shaped in dorsal view, 1.25 times as wide as long; apex sublinearly ridged, the ridge becoming finer laterad, and scattered with microscopic punctures in middle; base finely bordered, almost evenly rimmed, the rim scattered with microscopic punctures, and very slightly sinuous on each side; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are entirely finely bordered by the ventral sides; front angles rounded, hind angles obtusely angulate in dorsal view; disc gently convex, noticeably impressed in middle, and also vaguely impressed close to base on



Figs. 1–6. Habitus of *Strongylium* spp. from Thailand. —— 1, *S. khaosoidaoense* sp. nov., holotype, ♀; 2, *S. krali* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 3, *S. tsurui* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 4, *S. burckhardti* sp. nov., holotype, ♀; 5, *S. namnaonis* sp. nov., holotype, ♀; 6, *S. bilyi* MASUMOTO, ♂.

each side, wholly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, closely and rather coarsely punctate, the punctures often fused with one another. Scutellum slightly elongated triangular, feebly elevated, covered with isodiametric microsculpture, and weakly wrinkled.

Elytra elongated triangular, 2.20 times as long as wide, 4.00 times the length and 1.38 times the width of pronotum; dorsum longitudinally convex, gently flattened in



Figs. 7–12. Habitus of *Strongylium* spp. from Thailand. —— 7, *S. okajimai* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 8, *S. siphangngense* sp. nov., holotype, ♀; 9, *S. umphangense* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 10, *S. akiyamai* sp. nov., holotype, ♀; 11, *S. schawalleri* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 12, *S. majeri* sp. nov., holotype, ♀.

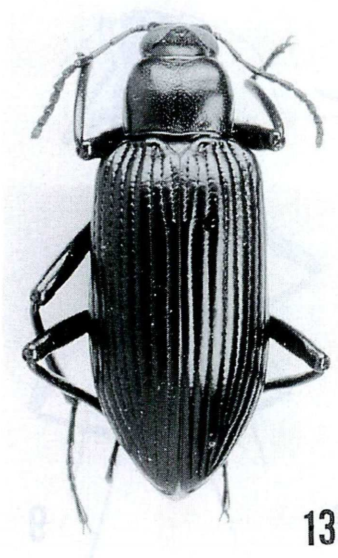


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Fig. 13. Habitus of *Strongylium ishizakii* sp. nov., holotype, ♂.

middle, slightly depressed in an inverted Y-shape in basal 1/4; disc covered with isodiametric microsculpture, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures, and also with rows of strong, somewhat hexagonal punctures, the punctures becoming smaller posteriad; intervals narrow, rather noticeably, transversely connecting with one another, 3rd and 5th intervals ridged; humeri gently swollen; apices roundly produced.

Male anal sternite feebly depressed in medio-apical part, with almost rounded apical margin. Legs rather slender; male metatibiae with internal faces weakly gouged and external faces slightly rounded in basal 2/5; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.26, 0.22, 0.20, 0.21, 1.2; 1.38, 0.89, 0.59, 0.38, 1.32; 1.52, 0.71, 0.48, 1.42.

Male genitalia subfusiform, 1.4 mm in length, 0.31 mm in width, with basal piece feebly curved in lateral view; fused lateral lobes elongated triangular, 0.55 mm in length, with prolonged and rather acute apices.

Body length: 6.6–7.3 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Fang, 19°55′N, 99°12′E, 300 m alt., N. Thailand, 25–V–1991, D. KRÁL leg. (NHMB). Paratypes: 1 ex., Um Phang River, 16°07′N, 99°00′E, 1,000 m alt., Thailand, 28–IV～6–V–1991, D. KRÁL leg.; 2 exs., Lansang National Park, 16°48′N, 98°57′E, 500 m alt., Thailand, 18～24–IV–1991, D. KRÁL leg.; 1 ex., Um Phang River, 16°07′N, 99°00′E, 1,000 m alt., Thailand, 28–IV～6–V–1991, V. KUBÁN leg.

Notes. This new species resembles *Strongylium subdepressum* BLAIR, 1929, originally described from the Sunda Islands, but can be distinguished from the latter by the elytra not distinctly undulate and the metafemora not gouged.

Strongylium tsurui sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 16–17)

Dark greenish blue, with antennae, tibiae, tarsi and two apical sternites of abdomen dark brown, posterior part of head, pronotum and scutellum dark purple, elytra dark bluish green in antero-medial part and dark purplish in postero-lateral parts, femora yellowish brown; head somewhat weakly, pronotum, scutellum and elytra rather strongly, metallically shining, ventral sides and femora moderately shining, tibiae and tarsi rather mat; each surface except for tibiae and tarsi almost glabrous. Body elongate, convex longitudinally.

Head subdecagonal, convex medially, rather closely punctate, the punctures becoming larger and coarser posteriad, and often fused with one another on vertex; clypeus semicircular, rather strongly depressed in basal part, gradually inclined forwards, truncate in front, fronto-clypeal border gently curved and irregularly grooved; genae oblique, raised outwards, with obtuse outer margins; frons somewhat T-shaped, steeply inclined anteriad, diatone 0.55 times the width of transverse diameter of an eye; vertex with a medial impression at posterior parts of eye level. Eyes medium-sized, subreniform in dorsal view, moderately convex laterad, gently, roundly inlaid into head. Antennae reaching basal 1/4 of elytra, apices of 4th to 10th segments with outer sides slightly acute, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.36, 0.2, 0.62, 0.57, 0.47, 0.48, 0.43, 0.42, 0.40, 0.38, 0.37.

Pronotum subquadrate, slightly wider than long; apex sublinear, rimmed, the rim noticeably becoming bolder in middle; base deeply bordered and ridged; sides steeply inclined laterad and enveloping ventral parts without marginal ridges; front angles rounded, hind angles subrectangular; disc gently convex, depressed in antero-medial and postero-medial parts, which are connected by a shallow longitudinal groove, irregularly scattered with strong punctures. Scutellum sublinguiform, transversely depressed in medial part, weakly covered with microsculpture.

Elytra elongated ovate, 2.69 times as long as wide, 4.37 times the length and 1.57 times the width of pronotum; dorsum longitudinally convex, though slightly flattened in medio-basal part; disc very shallowly grooved and punctate, the punctures small, closely set, with upper surfaces slightly transverse, becoming smaller and rounded posteriad, 1st groove and 2nd, 3rd and 4th, and 5th and 6th united at bases, 1st and 2nd and 9th, 3rd and 6th, and 4th and 5th united in apical parts; intervals gently convex, not widened, very weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; humeri gently swollen; apices roundly produced.

Male anal sternite pubescent, very weakly depressed in apical part, simply rounded at apex. Legs slender and elongate; male metatibia with internal face weakly gouged in basal 3/5; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.48, 0.31, 0.32, 0.24, 1.20; 3.12, 1.23, 1.04, 0.58, 1.57; 3.37, 0.1.36, 0.72, 1.61.

Male genitalia elongated fusiform, 1.53 mm in length and 0.26 mm in width, rather strongly curved in lateral view; fused lateral lobes elongated triangular, 0.80 mm in length, with slightly prolonged, acute apices.

Body length: 8.7 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Chiang Dao, 19°24′N, 98°55′E, 600 m alt., N. Thailand, 10~16–V–1991, V. KUBÁN leg. (NHMB).

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles in general feature *Strongylium huaipoense* MASUMOTO, 1998, from North Thailand, but can easily be distinguished from the latter by the smaller eyes, the pronotum not trapezoidal but subquadrate with a distinct median groove, and the elytra not undulate.

Strongylium burckhardti sp. nov.

(Fig. 4)

Dark coppery; dorsal surface moderately, vitreously shining, ventral surface feebly brassy, head and pronotum gently shining, scutellum and elytra strongly metallically shining, metasternum moderately shining, abdomen somewhat alutaceous, legs weakly shining; each surface almost glabrous. Body elongate, rather strongly convex, though weakly undulate in antero-medial parts of elytra.

Female. Head almost rounded; clypeus somewhat invertedly trapezoidal, depressed in basal part, closely punctate except for an impunctate area in the middle, strongly bent ventrad in front, fronto-clypeal border widely U-shaped and finely sulcate; genae obliquely subrhombic, strongly raised outwards, finely, rather irregularly punctate, with areas before eyes impunctate; frons somewhat T-shaped, steeply inclined anteriad, irregularly punctate, the punctures often fused with one another, diatone about 1/4 times the width of transverse diameter of an eye, with an impunctate area at the middle of anterior declivity, and also with a longitudinal impression at the middle of posterior part, where the punctures are sparse; vertex gently convex, rather closely, irregularly punctate. Eyes rather large, strongly convex laterad, obliquely inlaid into head. Antennae rather bold but not clavate, reaching basal part of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.76, 0.22, 0.68, 0.63, 0.64, 0.63, 0.62, 0.59, 0.58, 0.56, 0.73.

Pronotum subquadrate, 1.27 times as wide as long; apex almost straight, finely rimmed; base gently sinuous on each side, deeply bordered and rather boldly rimmed, the rim becoming bolder in middle and scattered with microscopic punctures; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are separated from ventral parts by fine rims, gently produced laterad in dorsal view; front angles nearly rounded, hind angles rather acute in dorsal view; disc gently convex, weakly covered with microsculpture, irregularly scattered with small punctures, with a longitudinal impression at the middle near base, a vague impression at the middle near apex, and three pairs of impressions at apical 1/7, basal 3/7, and basal 1/7. Scutellum triangular with feebly rounded sides, flat and smooth, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra elongated subfusiform, 2.25 times as long as wide, 4.12 times the length and 1.50 times the width of pronotum; dorsum longitudinally convex, though weakly undulate, feebly depressed in area around scutellar striole and medial part of basal 2/5; disc with rows of punctures, which are somewhat ovate, small and close in interior and apical parts, and become larger and sparser in antero-lateral parts; intervals gently convex, vitreously smooth, scattered with microscopic punctures; humeri gently swollen; apices very feebly, roundly produced.

Anal sternite clothed with rather long hairs. Legs medium-sized; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.38, 0.26, 0.23, 0.24, 1.35; 1.57, 0.68, 0.62, 0.48, 1.51; 1.89, 0.78, 0.62, 1.63.

Body length: 19.0 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Doi Suthep, N. Thailand, 19~23–IV–1991, J. FARCKAÈ leg. (MHNB).

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *Strongylium kenokokense* MASUMOTO, 1998, from Borneo, but can be distinguished from the latter by the larger body, with the pronotum obviously subquadrate and irregularly scattered with small punctures (very strongly, irregularly punctate in *S. kenokokense*).

Strongylium namnaonis sp. nov.

(Fig. 5)

Dark greenish blue, head except for apical part, pronotum, scutellum, prosternum, mesepisterna, metepisterna, epipleura, basal four segments of antennae and legs brown, apical part of head, the remaining segments of antennae, elytra, and apical parts of femora dark brown with feeble purplish tinge; apical part of head, scutellum and elytra moderately, feebly sericeously shining, ventral side of head vitreously shining, major parts of ventral surface rather alutaceous; each surface almost glabrous. Body elongated fusiform, convex longitudinally.

Female. Head rather round, feebly covered with isodiametric microsculpture; clypeus rather transverse, rather closely scattered with small punctures, transversely depressed in basal part, bent ventrad in anterior part and truncate in front, fronto-clypeal border very widely U-shaped and grooved; genae obliquely rhombic, irregularly scattered with small punctures, which are larger than those in the middle part of clypeus, gently raised outwards, with obtuse outer margins; frons gently inclined anteriad, longitudinally grooved at the middle, closely, shallowly punctate, each puncture with a granule and a hair at the centre, diatone about 0.55 times the width of transverse diameter of an eye. Eyes somewhat comma-shaped in dorsal view, gently convex laterad, roundly inlaid into head. Antennae slightly clavate, reaching base of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.51, 0.20, 0.63, 0.51, 0.42, 0.39, 0.35, 0.33, 0.32, 0.34, 0.39.

Pronotum subquadrate with rounded sides, 1.3 times as wide as long; apex nearly straight, bordered in widely V-shaped, gently raised in middle and rimmed in lateral parts; base very slightly sinuous in lateral parts, rimmed, the rim becoming finer laterad; sides gently declined to lateral margins, which are separated from ventral parts by rims and visible from above; front angles nearly rounded, hind angles subrectangular; disc gently convex, covered with isodiametric microsculpture, closely, noticeably shallowly punctate, the punctures being rather large and often quadri-, penta- or hexagonal. Scutellum elongated triangular, flattened, covered with isodiametric microsculpture, sparsely scattered with fine punctures in lateral parts.

Elytra oblong, 2.17 times as long as wide, 3.95 times the length and 1.48 times the width of pronotum; dorsum moderately convex; disc punctate-grooved, 5th groove touching base, the punctures rounded at bottom, rather transverse and often finely scratched at upper face; intervals rather noticeably convex, covered with isodiametric microsculpture, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures, each with a minute granule on anterior side; humeri feebly swollen; apices slightly produced.

Legs medium-sized, without any modification in female; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.24, 0.17, 0.18, 0.21, 1.2; 1.68, 0.77, 0.62, 0.39, 1.40; 1.38, 0.62, 0.41, 1.34.

Body length: 8.1 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Nam Nao Dist., Phetchabun Prov., N. Thailand, 19–V–1999, K. MASUMOTO leg. (NSMT).

Notes. This is an isolated species, in which the pronotal disc is gently convex, covered with isodiametric microsculpture and noticeably shallow and large punctures.

Strongylium bilyi MASUMOTO, 1998

(Figs. 6, 18–19)

This species was described on the basis of a female collected from Ban San Pakia, Chiang Mai Province (MASUMOTO, 1998, p. 428). I had an opportunity of examining a short series of males, and I am going to describe the male now.

Male. Coloration and outline of the body is almost the same as in female.

Head somewhat transversely elliptical, convex above, closely, partly rugosely punctate; clypeus subquadrate, inclined forwards, nearly vertical in apical part, fronto-clypeal border almost straightly grooved; genae obtusely produced laterad and gently raised outwards, smooth in lateral parts, with areas before eyes depressed; frons rather very narrowly T-shaped, steeply declined to fronto-clypeal border, interocular space very narrow and ridged; vertex rather steeply inclined posteriad, with an impression at the middle. Eyes remarkably large, approximate to each other, strongly convex laterad, broadly inlaid into head. Antennae feebly widened apicad, reaching basal 1/5 of elytra, segments 4 to 10 dilated to each apex, ratio of the length of 1st to 11th segments: 0.51, 0.20, 0.65, 0.62, 0.56, 0.55, 0.54, 0.56, 0.55, 0.53, 0.66.

Pronotum 1.33 times as wide as long; disc gently convex, micro-shagreened and closely punctate, weakly depressed near apex and base, impressed near base in lateral parts, without medial groove.

Elytra 3.40 times as long as wide, 4.76 times the length and 1.47 times the width of pronotum; disc punctato-striate, the punctures small and rounded at the bottom, large and somewhat quadrate or transversely ovate on the upper surface; intervals rather remarkably ridged, covered with isodiametric microsculpture, scattered with microscopic punctures.

Male anal sternite truncate at apex, semicircularly depressed in apical part; male metatibia gouged on internal face and weakly twisted; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.25, 0.20, 0.23, 0.25, 1.20; 2.56, 1.22, 0.96, 0.67, 1.52; 1.98, 0.89, 0.66, 1.39.

Male genitalia subfusiform, 1.80 mm in length, 0.32 mm in width, gently curved in middle in lateral view; fused lateral lobes elongated triangular, 0.80 mm in length, with weakly prolonged apices.

Body length: 8.6–9.7 mm.

Materials examined. 2 exs., Chiang Dao, 19°24′N, 98°55′E, 600 m alt., N. Thailand, 10~16–V–1991, D. KRÁL leg.; 1 ex., same locality and date, V. KUBÁN leg.

Strongylium okajimai sp. nov.

(Figs. 7, 20–21)

This new species closely resembles the preceding species, *S. bilyi* MASUMOTO, 1988, in having male metatibiae modified, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics.

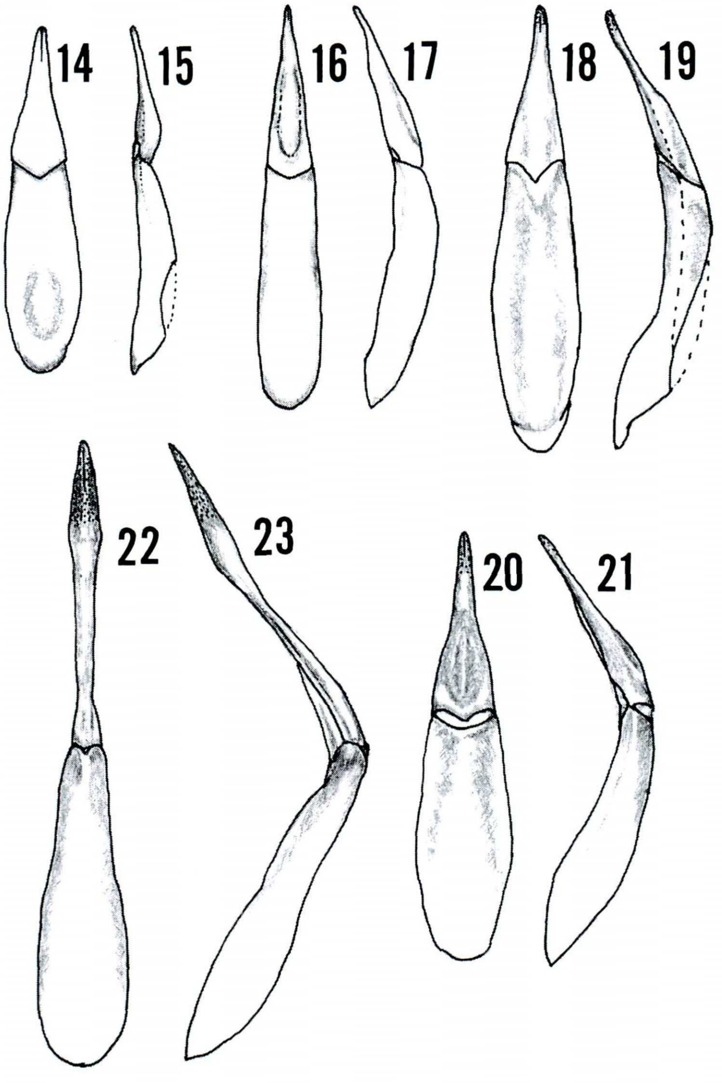
Almost black except for eyes, lateral parts of 4th visible sternite, anal sternite and claws dark brown, more weakly, feebly sericeously shining.

Head more transverse, more strongly punctate; clypeus more projected ventrad, fronto-clypeal border feebly arcuate; genae with outer margins rounded; vertex wider in the area between the posterior parts of eyes, with a more deeply impressed longitudinal groove at the middle. Eyes more transverse, more strongly convex laterad, somewhat obliquely inlaid into head. Antennae reaching basal 1/4 of elytra, ratio of the length of 1st to 11th segments: 0.49, 0.20, 0.89, 0.77, 0.63, 0.61, 0.58, 0.56, 0.55, 0.52, 0.63.

Pronotum 1.33 times as wide as long; apex obviously shorter than base; disc less strongly convex with outer margins visible from above, more strongly, closely punctate, more strongly depressed in basal part. Scutellum triangular, gently raised as a whole but slightly concave in middle, feebly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, irregularly scattered with small punctures.

Elytra 2.33 times as long as wide, 4.44 times the length and 1.54 times the width of pronotum; disc punctato-striate, the punctures more strongly and closely set; intervals convex, covered with isodiametric microsculpture, more noticeably and rather closely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Male anal sternite similar in shape to that of *S. bilyi*; male metatibia gouged on internal face and more strongly twisted; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.35, 0.22, 0.25, 0.24, 1.20; 2.87, 1.29, 1.12, 0.67, 1.53; 2.48, 0.98, 0.59, 1.31.

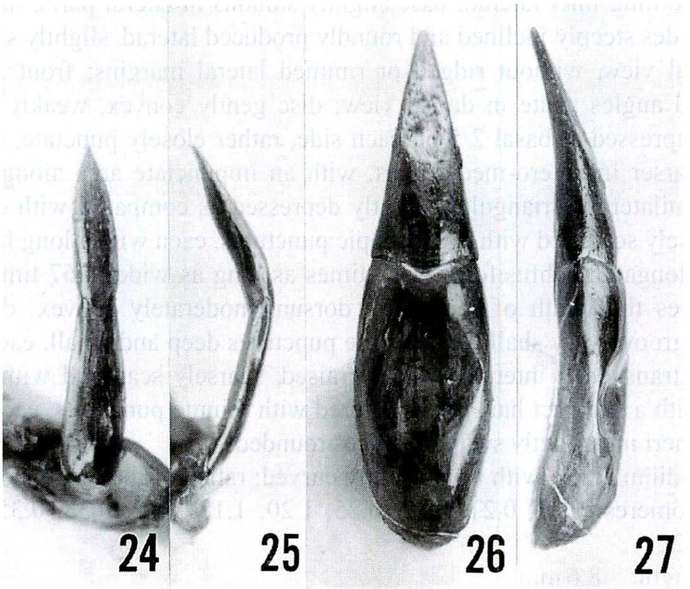


Figs. 14–23. Male genitalia. —— 14–15, *Strongylium krali* sp. nov., 14, dorsal view, 15, lateral view; 16–17, *S. tsurui* sp. nov., 16, dorsal view, 17, lateral view; 18–19, *S. bilyi* MASUMOTO,18, dorsal view, 19, lateral view; 20–21, *S. okajimai* sp. nov., 20, dorsal view, 21, lateral view; 22–23, *S. umphangense* sp. nov., 22, dorsal view, 23, lateral view.

Male genitalia subfusiform and robuster, 1.75 mm in length, 0.36 mm in width, more strongly curved in middle in lateral view; fused lateral lobes elongated triangular, 0.78 mm in length, with rather strongly prolonged apices.

Body length: 9.3 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Mae Sa, Mae Rim, Chiang Mai Prov., N. Thailand, 27–IV–2000,



Figs. 24–27. Male genitalia. —— 24–25, *S. schawalleri* sp. nov., 24, dorsal view, 25, lateral view; 26–27, *S. ishizakii* sp. nov., 26, dorsal view, 27, lateral view.

K. OKAJIMA leg. (NSMT).

Strongylium siphangngense sp. nov.

(Fig. 8)

Piceous with dark greenish blue tinge, antennae, elytra and legs rather black, tibiae and claws brown, hairs on surfaces pale yellow; dorsal surface moderately, somewhat vitreously shining, ventral surface weakly and rather alutaceously shining; each surface clothed with long pily hairs. Body elongated fusiform, gently convex.

Female. Head rather rounded, irregularly punctate; clypeus transverse, flattened in basal part, moderately bent ventrad in anterior part, fronto-clypeal border nearly straight; genae before eyes gently obliquely rhombic, rather strongly raised outwards, and with outer margins subrectangular, areas behind eyes rather noticeably haired; frons rather short and wide, moderately inclined anteriad, with a vague longitudinal groove along medial line, diatone about 1.28 times the width of transverse diameter of an eye in dorsal view. Eyes medium-sized, somewhat comma-shaped, weakly convex laterad, gently, obliquely inlaid into head. Antennae clavate, reaching basal 1/4 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.47, 0.20, 0.59, 051, 0.47, 0.41, 0.44, 0.46, 0.44, 0.42, 0.57.

Pronotum somewhat trapezoidal, 1.32 times as wide as long, noticeably haired in lateral parts; apex almost straight, rimmed, the rim scattered with microscopic punctures and becoming finer laterad; base slightly sinuous in lateral parts, finely bordered and ridged; sides steeply inclined and roundly produced laterad, slightly sinuous before base in dorsal view, without ridged or rimmed lateral margins; front angles nearly rounded, hind angles acute in dorsal view; disc gently convex, weakly depressed in basal half, impressed at basal 2/5 on each side, rather closely punctate, the punctures becoming sparser in antero-medial part, with an impunctate area along medial line. Scutellum equilaterally triangular, slightly depressed as compared with elytra, almost smooth, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures, each with a long hair.

Elytra elongated subfusiform, 2.12 times as long as wide, 4.67 times the length and 1.50 times the width of pronotum; dorsum moderately convex; disc punctate-grooved, the groove very shallow, since the punctures deep and small, each with upper face slightly transverse; intervals weakly raised, sparsely scattered with small punctures, each with a suberect hair, also scattered with minute punctures, each with a long pily hair; humeri indistinctly swollen; apices rounded.

Legs medium-sized, with tibiae gently curved; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.37, 0.21, 0.22, 0.25, 1.20; 1.18, 0.52, 0.38, 0.35, 1.21; 1.22, 0.39, 0.37, 1.22.

Body length: 8.6 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Si Phangnga N. P., Phangnga Prov., S. Thailand, 5–V–1999, S. TSUYUKI leg. (NSMT).

Notes. This new species is very distinct in possessing a hairy body. It somewhat resembles *Strongylium kariangense* MASUMOTO, 1998, from North Thailand, but can be distinguished from the latter by the robuster body covered with longer hairs, the head and pronotum closely punctate, the apex of the pronotum narrower and not clearly margined, rows of punctures on the elytra coarser, slightly transverse and more closely set, and the shorter legs. This new species also somewhat resembles *S. griseopilosum* PIC, 1917, from Laos and Tonkin, but can be distinguished from the latter by the head and pronotum not so shining as in *S. griseopilosum*, and the pronotum rounded anteriad in dorsal view.

Strongylium umphangense sp. nov.

(Figs. 9, 22–23)

Piceous with very feeble dark greenish tinge, head dark blue, anterior half of pronotum dark violet, posterior half of pronotum, scutellum, elytra and femora reddish brown, mouth parts, antennae, tibiae and tarsi dark brown; head, posterior part of pronotum, scutellum and elytra somewhat sericeously shining, ventral surface rather alutaceously shining; each surface almost glabrous. Body elongate, convex longitudinally.

Head subdecagonal, feebly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, minutely punctate; clypeus semicircular, gently inclined anteriad, bent ventrad in front, fronto-clypeal border curved and finely but clearly impressed; genae rather strongly raised outwards, with rounded outer margins; frons somewhat T-shaped and raised, rather steeply inclined anteriad, diatone about 0.23 times the width of transverse diameter of an eye; vertex longitudinally impressed at the middle, with areas behind eyes depressed. Eyes large, convex laterad, obliquely inlaid into head. Antennae nearly filiform, reaching basal 1/4 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.68, 0.20, 1.22, 1.09, 0.79, 0.77, 0.76, 0.61, 0.57, 0.59, 0.73.

Pronotum somewhat barrel-shaped in dorsal view, slightly longer than wide (9 : 8); apex gently produced, entirely bordered and finely rimmed; base entirely ridged, bordered in medial 3/5, gently sinuous in lateral parts; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are entirely, finely rimmed, the rims visible from above; front angles rounded, hind angles subrectangular in dorsal view; disc hemispherically convex, highest at apical 1/4, weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, rather closely scattered with microscopic punctures, with a pair of spot-like impressions at basal 1/3. Scutellum linguiform, weakly elevated, longitudinally concave in posterior 2/3, feebly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra somewhat elongated ax-shaped, 3.02 times as long as wide, 3.73 times the length and 1.37 times the width of pronotum; dorsum rather noticeably, longitudinally convex, though feebly depressed and undulate in basal halves, rather noticeably swollen in posterior halves, highest at apical 1/3, with a pair of longitudinal humps along 3rd intervals at basal 1/5, a hump at basal 3/7 in the middle (across elytral suture), also with a low hump at basal 1/4; disc punctato-striate, the punctures large and coarse in anterior halves, small, striated and closely set in apical halves; intervals gently convex, transversely connected with one another and rather wrinkled in anterior halves, feebly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, scattered with microscopic punctures; base raised and impressed in area between 1st row to 4th row; humeri gently swollen longitudinally; apices moderately produced.

Male anal sternite roundly concave in posterior part, gently pubescent. Legs slender, with internal faces of tibiae slightly gouged and clothed with setae; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.36, 0.24, 0.23, 0.21, 1.20; 2.58, 0.97, 0.79, 0.43, 1.41; 1.97, 1.02, 0.59, 1.46.

Male genitalia extremely elongate, about 5.3 mm in length, 0.9 mm in width, noticeably constricted in middle, usually bent at the border of basal piece and lateral lobes, the former somewhat elongated ovate, the latter rather slender and harpoon-shaped, 2.7 mm in length, ridged medially, and with acute apices.

Body length: 19.0 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Um Phang River, 16°07′N, 99°00′, 1,000 m alt., N. Thailand, 28–IV~6–V–1991, D. Král leg. (NHMB).

Notes. This species closely resembles *Strongylium angusticolle* Mäklin, 1864, originally described from "India orientali (Sylhet)", but can be distinguished from the latter by the robuster body, with the dorsal surface more strongly shining, the basal part of clypeus more strongly depressed, the interocular space wider, the pronotum subquadrate and not narrowed apicad, the scutellum concave in middle, the elytra impressed and ridged along the bases, less noticeably wrinkled, with rows of punctures clearer, and more strongly convex in apical halves.

Strongylium akiyamai sp. nov.

(Fig. 10)

Dark blackish brown, head almost black, elytra and anal sternite yellowish brown, hairs on surfaces black or pale yellow; head moderately, somewhat vitreously shining, pronotum sericeously shining, scutellum somewhat metallically shining, elytra moderately shining, ventral surface weakly and rather alutaceously shining; each surface clothed with long hairs. Body elongated fusiform, gently convex dorsad.

Female. Head rather round, very weakly covered with microsculpture, moderately closely, irregularly punctate; clypeus gently transverse, transversely impressed in basal part, rather steeply inclined anteriad, fronto-clypeal border nearly gently curved; genae not so large, obliquely rhombic, gently raised outwards, with subrectangular outer margins; frons rather wide and steeply inclined anteriad, with a shallow impression at the middle, diatone about 1.27 times the width of transverse diameter of an eye in dorsal view; vertex weakly convex. Eyes medium-sized, subreniform, weakly convex laterad, obliquely inlaid into head. Antennae with segments 5 to 11 lost in the type material; ratio of the length of each segment from base to 4th: 0.48, 0.20, 0.73, 0.63, —, —, —, —, —, —, —.

Pronotum subquadrate, wider than long (4 : 3); apex almost straight, finely bordered and rather boldly rimmed, the rim irregularly closely punctate and becoming finer laterad; base almost straight, finely bordered and rather sharply ridged, the border deepened in middle; sides steeply inclined and moderately roundly produced laterad, slightly sinuous before base in dorsal view, with an obsolete ridge along the border of ventral parts; front angles nearly rounded, hind angles acute in dorsal view; disc gently convex, weakly depressed in basal and lateral parts, weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, scattered with rounded punctures, each with a rather long hair in black colour, those in lateral parts becoming closer and united by shallow wrinkles. Scutellum short linguiform, somewhat transversely depressed near basal part, rather smooth, scattered with small punctures, each with a pily hair.

Elytra elongated subfusiform, 2.18 times as long as wide, 4.94 times the length and 1.65 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 1/3; dorsum moderately convex, highest at apical 4/9; disc punctate-grooved, the groove very shallow, the punctures small and round, rather closely set; intervals weakly raised, scattered with small punctures bearing yellowish long pily hairs or blackish long straight hairs; humeri gently, longitudinaly swollen; apices rounded.

Legs medium-sized, with mesotibiae gently curved; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.34, 0.28, 0.26, 0.35, 1.20; 1.11, 0.53, 0.51, 0.48, 1.32; 1.32, 0.53, 0.51, 1.27.

Body length: 10.2 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Doi Pa Muang, Hang Chat, Lampang Prov., N. Thailand, 19–V–1985, H. AKIYAMA leg. (NSMT).

Notes. This is a very distinctive species possessing a body covered with two different colored hairs.

Strongylium schawalleri sp. nov.

(Figs. 11, 24–25)

Dark brown, head except for clypeus, disc of pronotum and elytra with dark greenish tinge, antennal segments 5 to 10 brownish black; dorsal surface rather strongly, somewhat vitreously shining, ventral surface except for gula, weakly shining and somewhat alutaceous, gula vitreously shining, 7 apical segments of antennae mat; each surface almost glabrous. Body subfusiform, gently convex dorsad.

Head subdecagonal, weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, scatttered with small punctures; clypeus rather narrow, somewhat inverted trapezoidal, gently depressed and inclined anteriad, moderately bent ventrad in apical part, fronto-clypeal border widely U-shaped and impressed; genae wider than those of other *Strongylium* members, somewhat parallelogrammatic, weakly raised laterad, almost impunctate in interior parts before eyes, each with a spot-like impression near outer margin, which is obtusely angular; frons rather short, steeply inclined anteriad, with a weak impression along the median line, diatone 0.67 times the width of transverse diameter of an eye; vertex moderately and rather widely convex. Eyes transverse, strongly convex laterad, obliquely inlaid into head. Antennae noticeably clavate, reaching basal part of pronotum, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.42, 0.20, 0.36, 0.24, 0.36, 0.38, 0.37, 0.39, 0.37, 0.33, 0.53.

Pronotum subquadrate, 1.34 times as wide as long; apex sublinear, weakly bordered and rimmed in lateral parts; base bordered and ridged, feebly sinuous on each side; sides gently declined to lateral margins, which are finely bordered, rimmed, and denticulate at the middle; front angles rounded, hind angles obtusely angular in dorsal view; disc gently convex, very weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, moderately closely punctate, sparsely scattered with smaller punctures, obliquely impressed close to base on each side. Scutellum nearly equilateral triangular with feebly rounded sides, slightly elevated, almost smooth, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures in lateral parts.

Elytra subfusiform, about twice as long as wide, 3.62 times the length and 1.47 times the width of pronotum; dorsum moderately convex dorsad, gently flattened in areas around scutellar strioles; disc very feebly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures, punctate-grooved, the grooves rather shallow, the punctures small but deep, rather closely set; intervals moderately convex; humeri gently swollen; apices roundly produced.

Male anal sternite not modified. Legs without special modification; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.24, 0.19, 0.22, 0.23, 1.20; 0.47, 0.32, 0.28, 0.26, 1.27; 0.79, 0.32, 0.29, 1.22.

Male genitalia rather elongate, 1.10 mm in length, 0.19 mm in width, constricted at the border of basal piece and lateral lobes, curved in lateral view; fused lateral lobes subfusiform, 0.55 mm in length, flattened and punctate in dorsal surface, with acute apices.

Body length: 5.2 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Pha To env., 9°48′, 98°47′, Chumphon Prov., S. Thailand, 22–III~14–IV–1996, K. MAJER leg. (SMNS).

Notes. This new species is very unique in shape and somewhat resembles a *Tetragonomenes* species of the Cnodalonini in having a fusiform body outline. The nearest *Strongylium* is *S. dolokense* MASUMOTO, 2001, originally described from North Sumatra. This new species can be distinguished from *S. dolokense* by the antennae less serrate, the interocular space wider, the pronotum without the median groove, and the elytra shorter and wider in the posterior parts.

Strongylium majeri sp. nov.

(Fig. 12)

Blackish brown, head except for clypeus, major part of pronotum, internal and lateral parts of elytra greenish blue, outer margins and medial part of pronotum, sutural parts and lateral margins of elytra purple, discal parts of elytra with rather coppery tinge; head except for clypeus, pronotum, scutellum, and elytra strongly, rather metallically shining, clypeus and legs moderately shining, ventral side of head somewhat vitreously shining, major parts of ventral surface weakly shining and somewhat alutaceous, seven apical segments of antennae mat; each surface almost glabrous. Body subfusiform, gently convex dorsad.

Female. Head subdecagonal, weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, moderately closely scattered with microscopic punctures; clypeus semicircular, gently depressed and inclined anteriad in basal part, moderately bent ventrad in apical part, weakly, transversely impressed at basal 2/5, fronto-clypeal border widely U-shaped and clearly impressed, somewhat V-shaped at the front border; genae somewhat transverse, gently raised laterad, depressed and impunctate in interior parts before eyes, with rounded outer margins; frons steeply inclined anteriad, with a subrhombic impression and a longitudinal groove among eyes, diatone 0.65 times the width of transverse diameter of an eye; vertex moderately convex. Eyes somewhat transverse, strongly convex laterad, obliquely inlaid into head. Antennae rather clavate, reaching basal part of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.43, 0.20, 0.29, 0.26, 0.51, 0.37, 0.34, 0.33, 0.35, 0.33, 0.49.

Pronotum subquadrate, 1.41 times as wide as long; apex sublinear, margined in medial part, weakly bordered and rimmed in lateral parts; base bordered and ridged, feebly sinuous on each side; sides gently declined to lateral margins, which are finely bordered, rimmed, and noticeably denticulate at the middle; front angles rounded, hind angles subrectangular in dorsal view; disc gently convex, very weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, moderately closely punctate, sparsely scattered with smaller punctures, grooved along the median line, strongly, obliquely impressed close to base on each side. Scutellum triangular, slightly elevated, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra subfusiform, about twice as long as wide, 3.50 times the length and 1.35 times the width of pronotum; dorsum moderately convex, softly flattened in areas around scutellar strioles; disc very feebly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, punctate-grooved, the grooves rather shallow, the punctures small but deep, rather closely set; intervals moderately convex, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures, somewhat transversely micro-wrinkled, with sutural intervals feebly ridged; humeri weakly swollen; apices gently produced.

Legs without special modification; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.27, 0.19, 0.22, 0.24, 1.20; 0.79, 0.34, 0.29, 0.26, 1.26; 1.02, 0.42, 0.31, 1.22.

Body length: 8.20 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Pha To env., 9°48′, 98°47′, Chumphon Prov., S. Thailand, 22–III~14–IV–1996, K. MAJER leg. (SMNS).

Notes. This new species resembles the preceding new species in having the subfusiform body with serrate antennae, and is a member of the species-group of *S. dolokense*. This new species can be distinguished from other members by the head with a subrhombic impression, the pronotum more transverse with a pair of noticeable teeth, and the elytra with shallower grooves.

Strongylium ishizakii sp. nov.

(Figs. 13, 26–27)

Blackish brown, head, seven apical segments of antennae, pronotum, scutellum, elytra, legs except for claws piceous; dorsal surface moderately feebly sericeously shining, ventral surface somewhat alutaceous, seven apical segments of antennae mat; each surface almost glabrous. Body bold fusiform, gently convex dorsad.

Head somewhat transversely elliptical, covered with isodiametric microsculpture, scatttered with small punctures; clypeus rather narrow in basal part and weakly depressed on each side, widened in anterior part and bent ventrad, somewhat transversely impressed in middle near fronto-clypeal border, which is arcuate and deeply sulcate in medial part, and finely impressed in lateral parts, the impressions reaching outer margins; genae oblique, strongly raised laterad, noticeably depressed at interior parts before eyes, with outer margins rounded; frons somewhat T-shaped and gently elevated, steeply inclined anteriad, with a coarsely punctate impression at the middle of posterior part, diatone 0.2 times the width of transverse diameter of an eye; vertex rather sparsely punctate medially. Eyes oblique, strongly convex laterad, noticeably obliquely inlaid into head. Antennae boldly subfiliform, reaching basal part of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.43, 0.20, 0.79, 0.65, 0.59, 0.56, 0.54, 0.52, 0.50, 0.49, 0.52.

Pronotum subquadrate, 1.43 times as wide as long; apex feebly produced in lateral portions, rather clearly bordered and rimmed, the rim bold in medial part, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; base sinuous on each side, clearly bordered and boldly ridged, scattered with microscopic punctures; sides gently convex laterad in middle, steeply declined to lateral margins, which are clearly bordered, finely rimmed; front angles rounded, hind angles obtuse angular in dorsal view; disc gently convex, weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, moderately scattered with small punctures, sparsely scattered with smaller punctures among them, shallowly grooved along median line in posterior part. Scutellum nearly equilateral triangular with feebly rounded sides, almost smooth, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra subovate, about 1.89 times as long as wide, about 4 times the length and 1.60 times the width of pronotum; dorsum convex dorsad, highest at basal 2/5; disc feebly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures, somewhat transversely aciculate, punctato-striate, the punctures small and somewhat ovate; intervals rather strongly convex; humeri gently swollen; apices feebly produced posteriad.

Male anal sternite semicircularly depressed in apical part, truncate at apex. Legs without special modification; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.29, 0.23, 0.24, 0.23, 1.20; 1.68, 0.83, 0.71, 0.42, 1.38; 0.79, 0.64, 0.32, 1.33.

Male genitalia bold fusiform, 2.60 mm in length, 0.60 mm in width, feebly curved in lateral view; fused lateral lobes elongated triangular, 1.36 mm in length, gently flattened and punctate in apical part of dorsal surface, with acute apices.

Body length: 12.8 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Pha To env., 9°48′, 98°47′, Chumphon Prov., S. Thailand, 1~20–III~14–IV–1996, K. MAJER leg. (SMNS).

Notes. This new species closely resembles *Strongylium pingue* MÄKLIN, 1864, originally described from Java, and is also distributed in Borneo, but can be distinguished from the latter by the smaller and robuster body with the clypeus narrower, the wider diatone, seven apical segments of antennae black (apical part of 11th segment brown in *S. pingue*), the male genitalia markedly smaller (3.00 mm in length in *S. pingue*).

A List of *Strongylium* Species Distributed in Thailand

Species collected from Thailand	**Related Species***
S. akiyamai sp. nov.	
S. angustissimum PIC, 1922	
S. auratopubens PIC, 1922	
S. tsurui sp. nov.	*S. huaipoense* MASUMOTO, 1998
S. becvari MASUMOTO, 1998	*S. clermonti* PIC, 1927

S. bilyi Masumoto, 1998	*S. poonmudiense* Masumoto, 1997
S. bremeri Masumoto, 1998	*S. archardi* Pic, 1940
S. burckhardti sp. nov.	*S. kenokokense* Masumoto, 1998
S. chiangdaoense Masumoto, 1996	
S. crurale Fairmaire, 1893	
S. costipenne Mäklin, 1864	New record
S. dembickyi Masumoto, 1998	*S. maehongsonense* Masumoto, 1998
S. doipuiense Masumoto, 1996	*S. nodieri* Pic, 1936
S. doisuthepense Masumoto, 1996	*S. carbonarium* Gebien, 1913
S. erythrocephalum (Fabricius, 1801)	
S. fangense Masumoto, 1996	*S. longuirum* Fairmaire, 1903
S. gravidum Mäklin, 1864	
S. hideoi Masumoto, 1996	*S. serricorne* Fairmaire, 1888
S. hirasawai Masumoto, 1996	*S. subaeneum* Pic, 1917
S. hmongense Masumoto, 1998	*S. varians* (Pascoe, 1883)
S. horaki Masumoto, 1998	
S. huaipoense Masumoto, 1998	
S. iricolor Ardoin, 1973	
S. ishizakii sp. nov.	*S. pingue* Mäklin, 1864
S. jae Masumoto, 1996	*S. schenklingi* Gebien, 1913
S. kanchanaburiense Masumoto, 1998	*S. chiangdaoense* Masumoto, 1997
S. kariangense Masumoto, 1998	*S. griseopilosum* Pic, 1917
S. kerleyi Masumoto, 1996	*S. girardianum* Masumoto, 1996
S. khaosoidaoense sp. nov.	*S. kohanemum* Masumoto, 1998
S. kohanemum Masumoto, 1998	
S. krali sp. nov.	*S. muloti* Masumoto, 2001
S. lanathai Masumoto, 1996	
S. lisuense Masumoto, 1998	
S. maehongsonense Masumoto, 1998	
S. majeri sp. nov.	*S. dolokense* Masumoto, 2001
S. maleengthai Masumoto, 1996	*S. subaeneum* Pic, 1917
S. miikhonum Masumoto, 1996	*S. albopilosum* Gebien, 1913
S. nakpraati Masumoto, 1996	*S. zoltani* Masumoto, 1981
S. namnaonis sp. nov.	
S. nangbangense Masumoto, 1998	*S. azuripes* Ardoin, 1976
S. noi Masumoto, 1998	
S. okajimai sp. nov.	*S. bilyi* Masumoto, 1988
S. pai Masumoto, 1998	
S. pacholatkoi Masumoto, 1998	
S. phomae Masumoto, 1996	*S. infoveatum* Pic, 1917
S. phraense Masumoto, 1996	
S. roifeedaatum Masumoto, 1996	*S. cultellatum* Mäklin, 1864
S. roiyonum Masumoto, 1996	*S. cultellatum* Mäklin, 1864
S. rufabdominale Masumoto, 1996	*S. pai* Masumoto, 1998
S. sakaii Masumoto, 1998	*S. nigricolor* Pic, 1940
S. sawaiae Masumoto, 1996	*S. nigricolor* Pic, 1940
S. schawalleri sp. nov.	*S. dolokense* Masumoto, 2001

S. schneideri MASUMOTO, 1998	*S. sobrinum* DOHRN, 1880
S. shimomurai MASUMOTO, 1998	
S. siidemum MASUMOTO, 1996	*S. gardneri* BLAIR, 1930
S. siidum MASUMOTO, 1998	*S. diversicolor* PIC, 1940
S. siisauai MASUMOTO, 1996	
S. siphangngense sp. nov.	
S. soncai MASUMOTO, 1996	*S. subaeneum* PIC, 1917
S. soppongense MASUMOTO, 1998	
S. sparseimpressum PIC, 1922	
S. taoi MASUMOTO, 1996	
S. tsuyukii MASUMOTO, 1996	*S. sinuatipenne* MIWA, 1939
S. umphangense sp. nov.	*S. angusticolle* MÄKLIN, 1864
S. viridimembris PIC, 1922	
S. wiseetingum MASUMOTO, 1997	*S. insigne* MÄKLIN, 1864
S. yai MASUMOTO, 1998	*S. orientale* MÄKLIN, 1864
S. yukae MASUMOTO, 1996	*S. baudoni* ARDOIN, 1973

* For the convenience of future studies based upon species-groups, the previously named species related to those distributed in Thailand are listed in the right column.

要　約

益本仁雄：アジア産ナガキマワリ族(Strongyliini)の研究．XII．タイ産ナガキマワリ属(*Strongylium*)について．――アジア産ナガキマワリ族（Strongyliini）研究の第12回として，タイ産のナガキマワリ属(*Strongylium*)を検討した．12種の新種を記載し，それぞれ*Strongylium khaosoidaoense* sp. nov., *S. krali* sp. nov., *S. tsurui* sp. nov., *S. burckhardti* sp. nov., *S. namnaonis* sp. nov., *S. okajimai* sp. nov., *S. siphangngense* sp. nov., *S. umphangense* sp. nov., *S. akiyamai* sp. nov., *S. schawalleri* sp. nov., *S. majeri* sp. nov., *S. ishizakii* sp. nov. と命名した．また，以前に雌個体のみで記載した*Strongylium bilyi* MASUMOTO, 1996の雄個体が発見されたので，雄による再記載を行なった．さらに，これまで明らかになったタイに分布するナガキマワリ属のリストを掲げた．

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